

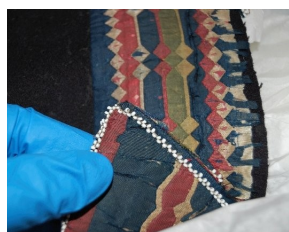


Kentucky Social Studies Resource Guide

Grade 3: Global Interactions

Use the suggested sources below to help teach the Kentucky strand of the KAS for Social Studies.

3.E.KE.1 Explain how trade between people and groups can benefit Kentucky.

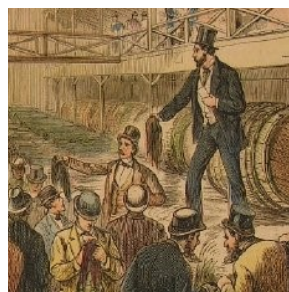


Title: American Indian Leggings, ca. 1800

Context: These wool leggings are trimmed with multi-colored silk and white glass trade beads. It was once believed that these were made by the Ojibway (Chippewa) people; scholars now believe them to be of Miami or Shawnee origin.

Questions: Why were beads a common form of currency during the colonial period? These leggings may or may not have been made by American Indian people living in Kentucky. If not, how did they end up here?

Link: <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/AB445DBE-FF75-4F5D-900F-908530304270>



Title: A Sale of Tobacco at Auction in the Louisville Warehouse, June 5, 1880

Context: This print shows buyers and warehousemen conducting business at a tobacco auction. The first Louisville tobacco warehouses opened in 1783 and by 1880, it was the largest tobacco manufacturer in the state.

Questions: How did Louisville's location on a river affect its status as a hub for trade? Have more modern methods of transportation changed this status?

Link: <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/F46AFEC5-0882-4D63-9712-352427361919>



Title: Scene in Lynch, KY, ca. 1915

Context: Lynch was a "company town" built and owned by the U.S. Coal and Coke Company, a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Company. The company made all political and economic decisions for the town and provided all community services such as homes, police, schools, clergy, and medical care. At its peak, the company employed over 4,000 people and the town housed over 10,000.

Questions: What are the pros and cons of a company town? Lynch attracted a large immigrant population. Why do you think that was? Do company towns still exist?

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Morgan/id/6924/rec/3>



Title: Kentucky's New Industries, 1946-1954

Context: This map lists 240 plants in 90 communities that employ 25 persons or more.

Questions: What does this map show you about manufacturing in the decade after World War II? What cities have the most industry? Why do you think this is? What services are tracked on the bottom of the map? How do they impact the location and/or the success of plants?

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Maps/id/49/rec/40>



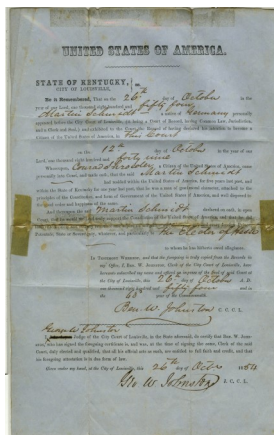
Title: One Millionth American Built Camry Poster, 1998

Context: Governor Martha Layne Collins played a major role in convincing the Toyota Manufacturing Plant to establish itself in Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1987. This poster commemorates the one-millionth car built there.

Questions: How does Toyota benefit Kentuckians? Do businesses also have negative effects on their communities? Explain. Does a large business like this encourage other business in the region? Why or why not?

Link: <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/278057A1-C936-4ECA-8B94-539107140849>

3.G.KGE.1 Describe the impact of cultural diffusion and blending on Kentucky in the past and today.

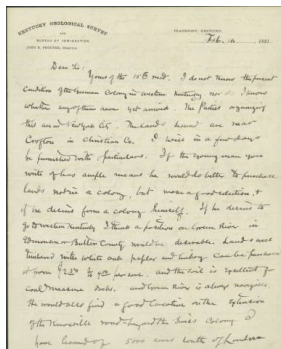


Title: Martin Schmidt Naturalization Papers, October 26, 1854

Context: Document attesting that Martin Schmidt has taken the oath to become an American citizen.

Questions: Where was Schmidt sworn in as a U.S. citizen? Why do you think he chose that location to settle? Can the impact of immigrants like Schmidt be seen there today? Give an example that supports your reasoning. How does cultural diffusion in Kentucky help the state? What are some of the requirements to becoming a citizen? What did Schmidt have to swear to?

Link: <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/id/25573>



Title: John R. Proctor Letter, dated 16 February 1881

Context: Proctor was the director of the Kentucky Geological Survey and Bureau of Immigration. In this letter he describes a German colony in Christian County and outlines other areas in Western Kentucky that would be suitable for similar immigrant colonies.

Questions: What are some of the desirable qualities of the lands Proctor suggests? What will a charter accomplish? Who do you think is organizing these colonies and why? How do immigrants impact the culture of a region?

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/MS/id/11583/rec/40>



Title: Southern Exposition Posters, 1883

Context: Held in Louisville for 100 days beginning on August 1, 1883, the Southern Exposition featured technical and cultural displays from all over the world. It also had the largest display of incandescent light bulbs of the time.

Questions: How did the Southern Exposition connect Kentucky with the world? How did people share technology, culture and ideas in the 1880s? What lasting impact did the Southern Exposition have on Kentucky? Do people share these things in the same way today? How does the Southern Exposition compare to the State Fair today?

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/RB/id/4476/rec/2>

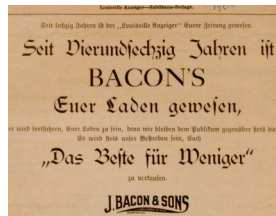


Title: The Swiss Colony Album Photographs of William L. Maclean, 1885

Context: During the 1880s the Kentucky Bureau of Immigration worked to encourage Europeans to settle in Kentucky. This photo album shows some of the immigrant colonies that were established in Laurel and Boyle Counties.

Questions: Why do you think the government wanted to increase immigration to Kentucky during this period? Was this a state or a national trend? What was it about Kentucky that made it attractive to European immigrants? How were/are the daily lives of immigrants and “native” Kentuckians similar and different? What is Kentucky’s history of attracting non-European immigrants?

Link: http://kyhistory.com/cdm/search/searchterm/Graphic8_Box5*/mode/all/order/nosort/page/1



Title: Louisville Anzeiger, 1909

Context: This German language newspaper from Louisville was in circulation from 1848-1933.

Questions: Who do you think was the audience for this newspaper? Why do you think it went out of circulation? What do you think was the purpose of this newspaper: to connect immigrants to their homeland or help them adapt to their new homes? Explain your reasoning.

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/MS/id/296/rec/8>



Title: American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association Banquet, February 25, 1931

Context: At the annual American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) banquet in Louisville in 1931, a Greek flag was presented to Kentucky. A fraternal organization, AHEPA was founded in 1922 to “fight hatred, bigotry and discrimination and to help Greek immigrants assimilate into American society.”

Questions: Is it typical for immigrants to form ethnic-centric organizations in their new homes? Do they help keep a culture alive or isolate a community? Give an example. Describe the impact of fraternal organizations like AHEPA in your community.

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Cusick/id/1015/rec/1>



Title: Kayapó Headdress, ca. 1976-2000

Context: Dr. Darrell A. Posey (1947-2001) was a Henderson native but his love for science led him to the Amazon rainforests. There he studied the Kayapó people, promoted and lobbied for the rights of indigenous communities, and worked to protect natural resources from logging, mining and other deforestation projects. This headdress is hand woven with a hemp base and embellished with orange feathers.

Questions: What can Kentuckians learn from Posey’s work today? How does an understanding of other cultures change how Kentuckians see the world?

Link: <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/OCD438B8-6740-43D5-B6E7-995894209495>



Title: Oral History Interview with Judy Sizemore, 2010

Context: In this oral history, Sizemore discusses her research and teaching of American Indian culture in Kentucky. Excerpts focus on topics such as community and identity among American Indian people and stereotypes held by non-indigenous people.

Questions: How do American Indian people work to preserve their heritage today? What challenges do they face in preserving and/or revitalizing their culture? How do individuals and groups preserve their culture?

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Ohist/id/3452/rec/103>



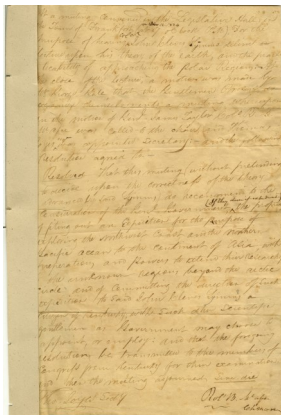
Title: Chinese Families of Louisville Scrapbooks, Albert Chann and Jackson Woo

Context: These scrapbooks (compiled in 2013), include photos, letters, ephemera, and newspaper clippings related to the Chinese American community in Louisville.

Questions: Why do people preserve their cultural heritage? How has Chinese culture impacted Louisville's non-Chinese population? Why is it important for people of different cultures to learn about each other?

Links: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/MS/id/8510/rec/27> and <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/MS/id/8799/rec/96>

3.H.KH.1 Explain how world events impact Kentucky, both in the past and today.



Title: Minutes and Resolution, November 12, 1824

Context: These meeting minutes detail the results of a lecture by explorer John Cleves Symmes, who proposed methods for exploring the "unknown regions" beyond the Arctic Circle.

Questions: What did the men present at the meeting resolve to do regarding Symmes' proposals? In what way is this an example of how Kentuckians interact with the world?

Link: <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/id/25825>

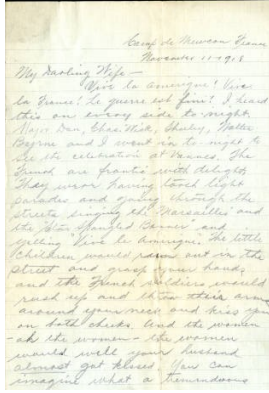


Title: Old Saltpeter Pipes, Remains of Mines, Mammoth Cave, 1910

Context: Formed by a natural process in Mammoth Cave, saltpeter was used in the making of gunpowder. During the War of 1812, saltpeter was mined for huge profits and helped prevent the British from regaining control of the U.S.

Questions: How does the availability of resources impact national and world events? What Kentucky resources impact national and world events today?

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/PH/id/10503/rec/7>



Title: George Chescheir to Elizabeth Chescheir Letter, November 11, 1918
Context: This letter was written in France on Armistice Day, the day World War I ended. It was written by a National Guardsman from Springfield, Kentucky, to his wife about the Armistice, the joy and appreciation of the French people, and his desire to return home and see his loved ones.

Questions: What is the tone of this letter? Give an example that supports your reasoning. How does Chescheir describe the reaction of the French people to peace? What is his prediction for future relations between France and Germany?

Link: <https://www.kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/id/25893/rec/1>



Title: Nena Shelton's Military Identity Card, ca. 1918
Context: A native of Lexington, Shelton served in France during World War I as the Assistant Director of the Army Nurse Corps. She was one of 10,000 women to serve overseas during World War I.

Questions: Was it common for women to serve in the military in the early 1900s? Is it common today? What do you think motivates people to help others far away from their own home?

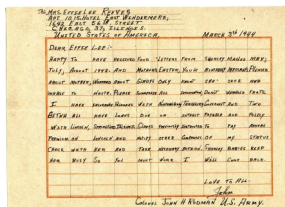
Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/MS/id/1/rec/73>



Title: World War II Propaganda Poster, 1942
Context: This poster features a soldier congratulating U.S. civilians for their increased production of supplies needed by fighting forces overseas: tanks, planes, guns, and ships. It hung in the public library in Glasgow, Kentucky.

Questions: In what ways did World War II affect Kentuckians at home and overseas? How did U.S. wartime production impact the outcome of the war?

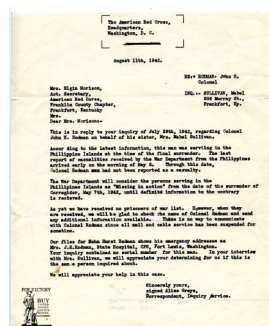
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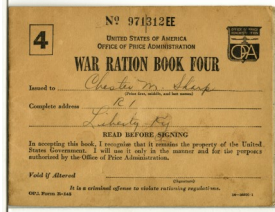


Title: John H. Rodman Papers, 1942-1944
Context: During World War II, Rodman, an Owensboro native, was an infantry commander in the Philippines. Captured on April 9, 1942, he remained a Japanese prisoner of war until September, 1945.

Questions: Choose one of the pieces of correspondence in this collection. Identify its author, addressee and tone. What can you learn about Rodman's situation at the time the correspondence was written? What does it tell you about communication during World War II? How did Rodman's imprisonment affect his family at home?

Link: <https://www.kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/search/searchterm/Kentucky%20Historical%20Society%2C%20John%20H.%20Rodman%20papers%2C%20MSS%20141/field/source/mode/exact/conn/and>





Title: Chester M. Sharp Ration Book, 1943

Context: During World War II, the U.S. government rationed certain foods and materials to ensure that the military had adequate resources to supply its forces. Civilians were issued ration books like this one to ensure that they, along with others, received their fair share of available resources.

Questions: Why was there a need for rationing during WWII? What items were rationed during this time? What are people directed to save after using their ration tickets? Why? Was WWII the only time goods were rationed in the U.S.? Was the U.S. the only country rationing at that time?

Link: <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/id/25676/rec/1>



Title: Hans Reimar Stelter Collection, 1945-1948

Context: In 1945, Stelter, who was a German prisoner of war (POW) captured in Europe and brought to Lexington, spent a week working on a tobacco farm owned by the Fister family. After the war, a lively correspondence between Stelter and the Fisters took place. These seven letters share Stelter's post-war experiences in Germany and his reminisces about his time in Kentucky.

Questions: Read one of the letters. Compare the German post-war experiences of Stelter to those typical of the U.S. How long did Stelter know the Fisters? Why do you think the American family had such an impact on him? Do you think interactions like this between German POWs and Americans were typical? Why or why not? Do you think personal relationships between former enemies can help improve world relationships? Explain your reasoning.

Link: <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/search/searchterm/%20SC%201538/mode/exact>



Title: Firefighter's Helmet, September 11, 2001

Context: This helmet belonged to Bill Callinan, Chief of the South Fork Creek Volunteer Fire Department. On 9/11, as multiple terrorist attacks were unfolding, he organized a group of 10 EMS workers from Casey County who traveled to New York City and participated in rescue efforts at Ground Zero.

Questions: How do Kentuckians help shape national and world events? What do you think motivates people to help others far away from their own homes?

Link: <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/DC9F54D7-CA68-4197-8F3B-190608466890>

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